From Bitton Parish in England to West Tennessee: A Documented 500 Year YDNA Jones Lineage

The male line from John JONES of Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, to Henderson Booker JONES of Tennessee and Missouri

Wayne JONES, Susan Kromer HUNT, and Leslie JONES

Administrators, Jones Surname Project, FamilyTreeDNA

© 2026 Wayne JONES, Susan Kromer HUNT and Leslie JONES. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form without prior written permission from the author.

Abstract

This paper reconstructs an unbroken paternal line of the Jones family across thirteen documented generations, beginning with the most recent proven ancestor of the studied line, Henderson Booker JONES (1857–1910) of Haywood County, Tennessee, and Pemiscot County, Missouri, and tracing backward to John JONES of Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, England, who died in 1584. The reconstruction rests on U.S. federal census returns, colonial and state land and probate records of Virginia and North Carolina, and English parish registers and wills of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are 18 testers in R-M269 FG 08 in the Jones Surname Project that can prove their line goes back to John JONES of Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, England.

YDNA BIGY700 Testing and the Jones Surname Project

YDNA BIGY700 testing, performed exclusively by FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA), is the most advanced method available for tracing paternal ancestry and identifying deep lineage connections that traditional records alone cannot reveal. When combined with documented genealogy, BIGY700 allows researchers to confirm family lines, identify branching points, and connect modern testers to ancient individuals through precise haplogroup placement. Within the Jones Surname Project, the line documented in this paper is classified as R-M269 FG 08, and three testers from this exact line have completed BIGY700 testing. Their results, supported by perfect genealogy paperwork, anchor and validate the lineage presented here. In total, 18 testers in the Jones Project carry YDNA signatures proving descent from the Gloucestershire England Jones line, even though not all possess complete documentary evidence. The verified paperwork of

the testers included in this manuscript confirms the line for the entire group. Because BIGY700 testing is only available through FamilyTreeDNA, anyone wishing to prove descent from this Gloucestershire Jones lineage, based on DNA, must take a YDNA test at FTDNA and join the Jones Surname Project, where their results can be analyzed, compared, and placed within the established genetic framework of this family.

To protect the privacy of the testers in the Jones Surname Project, the lineage of the testers in this paper begins with Henderson Booker JONES, born 1857, leaving the identities of the three more current generations concealed. FTDNA has strict guidelines regarding privacy, and the Jones Surname Project follows those guidelines. The authors confirm that there is primary-source authoritative evidence connecting the testers to the ancestor Henderson Booker JONES.

Direct-Line Summary (most recent to earliest)

1. Henderson Booker JONES (1857–1910) m Martha CHICKMORE
2. Henderson JONES (b. c. 1824) m. Susan J. MOORE
3. Allen JONES (c. 1785–1843) m. Polley R. ELEY
4. James JONES (c. 1758–1823)
5. Sugan “Sugar” JONES (1726–1761)
6. Edward JONES (c. 1695–after 1750) m. Abigail SHUGAN
7. Edward JONES (c. 1649–1730) m. Deborah EXUM (*Uncle to Baptist Reverend Richard JONES)*
8. **Immigrant Edward (Edmond) JONES (1626–after 1692) (*brother to Arthur JONES of Bermuda and grandfather to Baptist Reverend Richard JONES***)
9. Arthur JONES (b. 1597) m. Joren PYCHAR PICHER
10. Arthur JONES (b. c. 1565) “of the Ewe Tree” m. Eleanor PITTMAN
11. Robert JONES “of the Ewe Tree” (c. 1542–1604) m. Margery
12. Edmund JONES (d. 1575)
13. John JONES of Bitton Parish (c. 1500--1584)

Generation 1 — Henderson Booker JONES (1857–1910)

Henderson Booker JONES was born in MAR 1857 in Tennessee[1]. In the 1870 census he appears, age 13, in Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennessee, working as a farm laborer[2]. He married Martha A. CRICKMORE on 13 NOV 1878 in Haywood County[3]. In

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

1880 he also resided in Haywood County[4], and by 1900 the family had moved to Little Prairie, Pemiscot County, Missouri[5]. He died on 05 MAR 1910 in Pemiscot County[6]. His children of record include Benjamin F., Edward (also confirmed by BIGY700 testing), Henry, Anna I., and Martha G. JONES. His Y-line descends without interruption from his father, Henderson JONES.

Generation 2 — Henderson JONES (b. c. 1824), m. Susan J. MOORE

Henderson JONES was born about 1824 in North Carolina[7], the son of Allen JONES and his wife Polley (ELEY) JONES. He moved with the family to Tennessee and appears in 1850, age about 26, in Madison County, Tennessee, as a farmer[8]. By 1870 he was in Brownsville, Haywood County[9], and in 1880 also in Haywood County[10]. He married Susan J. MOORE (b. c. 1830); their sons included William A., Henderson Booker (Generation 1), Samuel L., Thomas H., Robert Lee (1871–1955), and Charlie JONES. His Y-line descends without interruption from his father, Allen JONES.

Generation 3 — Allen JONES (c. 1785–1843), m. Polley R. ELEY

Allen JONES was born about 1785 in North Carolina and is named with his siblings in the will of his father, James JONES[11]. Allen married Polley R. ELEY on 28 OCT 1811 in Franklin County, North Carolina[12]. In 1827 he sold land in Franklin County through a power of attorney, the sale handled by the attorney Timberlake, indicating he had by then relocated[13]. By 1830 he was enumerated in Madison County, Tennessee[14]. He died in 1843 in Madison County, his estate entering probate there on 12 OCT 1843[15]. His son Henderson (Generation 2) continued the line. Records indicate Allen had six children, four sons and two daughters, however only Henderson JONES has been confirmed.

Generation 4 — James JONES (c. 1758–1823)

James JONES was born about 1758 in North Carolina, identified as a minor son of Sugar JONES in the 1761 will of Sugar. Following his father’s death, the estate entered probate in Granville County in 1761[16], and a 1774 guardian bond in Bute County reaffirms James as a son of Sugar JONES, naming his uncle James JONES Sr as guardian—consistent with Sugar’s will[17]. In 1775 the enslaved people of Sugar JONES’s estate were divided among his children based on the 1761 will, the meeting held at the deceased’s home in the part of Granville that became Bute County[18]. Bute

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

was later divided into Warren and Franklin Counties[19] James appears next to his brother Drury JONES in the 1778 Warren County tax list[20], and in DEC 1779 he purchased 125 acres in Franklin County [21] (while stated to be a resident in Warren County) bordering the Jefferies land. This land is located in more detail in a 1791 deed of sale by a Joseph BRIDGERS who states it borders his own land[22], the land of Jefferies and being on Cedar Creek. It is in 1799 that James buys additional land on Cedar Creek from his son-in-law Job SELF[23], selling that land in 1820 to his son David JONES and at that time identifies it as being between the lands of his sons David and Allen JONES[24]. In 1798, the year before his Cedar Creek purchase, James is resident in the Militia Company of Captain PERRY, as were Bridgers and Jefferies who were named in earlier related land transactions.[25] Also residents in that company were his brothers Drury and Samuel along with the families of his sons-in-law Self and Timberlake[26]. He married Basheba KNIGHT on 15 APR 1784 in Gates County, possibly the second of his three wives and the mother of most if not all his children[27]. He was enumerated in Franklin County in 1790 and, in 1800, in Louisburg, Franklin County, next to his son David JONES[28]. James died in 1823 in Franklin County; his 1823 estate sale lists David, Nancy, John K., and James JONES among the buyers[29], and in 1824 his widow challenged the actions of the estate administrator, the son-in-law James TIMBERLAKE[30]. James is documented on the tested Y-line by BIGY700 testing in the project files. His son Allen (Generation 3) continued the line. Another son, David continues the DNA tested Y line by the BIGY700 and is also documented in the project files.

Generation 5 — Sugan “Sugar” JONES (1726–1761)

Sugan—consistently rendered “Sugar” in the North Carolina records—was born in 1726 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The given name derives from his mother’s surname, Shugan (Abigail SHUGAN, wife of Edward JONES of Generation 6), a naming pattern that continues for generations. He removed to North Carolina and died in 1761 in Granville County, where his estate was probated the same year[31]. He married a woman named Sarah; their children of record are Edmund (m. Alston)[32], Samuel (m. Goodloe)[33], Drury (m. Kimbrall)[34], James (Generation 4), Ann, Molly, and Nancy JONES. The guardianship of his orphaned minor children is documented by a set of 1774 bonds recorded in Bute County and filed in Franklin County[35]. Sugar is documented on the tested Y-line by BIGY700 testing in the project files.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Generation 6 — Edward JONES (c. 1695–after 1750), m. Abigail SHUGAN

Edward JONES was born about 1695 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, a son of Edward JONES (Generation 7) and Deborah EXUM[36]. He married Abigail SHUGAN (c. 1705–1791). He is named in his father's will[37] recorded in 1730. In 1736 he sold Isle of Wight land (Deed Book 5, pp. 45–46), signing by his mark while his wife Abigail released her dower right; the deed styles him "late of Isle of Wight," indicating removal. In 1737 he purchased land from Francis YOUNG in Edgecombe County, North Carolina[38]. His will was dated 16 NOV 1750 in Granville County, and he died shortly after[39]. In addition to generation 5 Sugan, his recorded children were: James, Edward, Daniel, Robert, Priscilla, Sarah, Obedience, and Rebecca. His eldest son, Sugar (Generation 5), continued the line.

Generation 7 — Edward JONES (c. 1649–1730), m. Deborah EXUM

Edward JONES was born about 1649, a son of Edward (Edmond) JONES of Generation 8. His place of birth is not determined because it is not known specifically when his father moved to the Virginia Colony. He and his siblings are named as children of Edward JONES (the immigrant) in the 1692 Bermuda will of their uncle Arthur JONES[40]. In 1693 Arthur, Edward, Richard, and Sarah JONES siblings and all of Isle of Wight, Virginia—executed a power of attorney to protect their inheritances under that will[41]. This Edward is also named as a son of Edward (Generation 8) in a 1670 deed recorded in Records of Wills-Deeds, Volume 1 Part 1, 1662-1715; pp. 225-226 in Isle of Wight County. That land transfer from Francis ENGLAND and his wife to the elder Edward JONES is delivered "...unto Edward JONES sonne, for ye use of his father…". This transfer was amended five years later to increase the acreage from 650 to 680. It is unclear why such a specific "delivery" provision was included in the land records. However, this tract of land is the same that is described in a 1756 boundary dispute[42] involving two of his nephews, Richard and Samuel JONES – sons of Richard – a brother to this Edward.

Edward married Deborah EXUM. His will was written 15 JAN 1722 and recorded in 1730 in Isle of Wight County Deed Book 3, pp. 210-211. In the will, he gave his son William three parcels of land, one being 150 acres which William then sold in 1724[43]. The lands received by William represented the bulk of Edward's wealth. His children of

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

record are William, Joseph, Edward (Generation 6), Jane, Mary, Sarah, and Deborah JONES[44]. He is documented on the project's tested Y-line by BIGY700 testing.

Collateral Line, not in the direct YDNA tested line — Richard JONES Generation 7 (c. 1655–1721), brother of Edward (1650 to 1730) and son of Edward the immigrant The surname project continues to seek YDNA testers for this Richard JONES line.

Richard JONES, brother of the Edward above, was born circa 1655[45]. Like his brother Edward it is not clear where he was born, be it England or the Virginia Colony. He joined his siblings in the 1693 Bermuda power of attorney regarding their inheritances provided in their uncle Arthur's 1692 Bermuda will.[46] He married a woman named Elizabeth and left a will in 1721, signed only by his mark.[47] Among his many children was the Reverend Richard JONES. This collateral line is retained here because of its records (the shared 1692 Bermuda will, the joint 1693 power of attorney, and the later Isle of Wight deeds) corroborate his parentage, his brothers' parentage, his father's parentage, with his grandfather's parentage and their removal to Virginia from Bitton Parish in Gloucestershire England.

This Richard had a son, the Reverend Richard JONES (c. 1678-1762) who was a very notable Baptist Minister in Isle of Wight County and throughout Baptist church history in Virginia. A Baptist Church was gathered at Burleigh - named for the Burleigh plantation in the Burwell's Bay area of Isle of Wight County.[48] In 1714 the Reverend Robert NORDIN (also rendered Norden or Norton) who had been ordained in London and sailed to Virginia, was formally installed as the first Minister of this Baptist church and congregation.[49] In 1727 the Reverend Richard JONES was elected to replace Reverend NORDIN who had died in 1725.[50] Reverend JONES continued in that role for over 30 years. While that original Church was disbanded in 1774, it was reorganized as the Mill Swamp Baptist Church and included members of that congregation from the original church at Burleigh[51]. The Mill Swamp Baptist Church is generally recognized as the first Baptist church in Virginia as its congregation has had continuous Baptist Services since 1714.[52] Reverend Paul PALMER, founder of the Free Will Baptist movement in North Carolina, penned a letter in 1729 that described *"a comely little church in the Isle of Wight County of about thirty or forty members under the leadership of Richard JONES", whom he called a sensible old gentleman he greatly esteemed*.[53] On 27 DEC 1756, Reverend Richard JONES wrote the church's appeal to the Philadelphia Baptist Association detailing their need for help in settling its affairs.[54]

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Generation 8 — Edward (Edmond) JONES (1626–after 1692)

Edward JONES — rendered *"Edmond"* in some records — was born in 1626 in the Parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, England, and baptized there on 01 NOV 1626[55]. The English parish records quoted here that provide those details would never have appeared to be relevant to the authors of this paper if it were not for a will recorded in 1692 on the island of Bermuda. That will of Arthur JONES, provides the very specific details of his brothers -- some living in Isle of Wight County and another living in the Parish of Bitton in Gloucestershire, in addition to the children of those named brothers. No other document provides a link, or even a hint, about an Edward JONES in Isle of Wight County coming from the parish of Bitton in England.

He did move to the Virginia Colony, settling in the County of Isle of Wight, sometime prior to 1663. That year he was arrested and confined at the county sheriff's house due to his religious views — he was a Quaker. The incident, recorded later in church minutes, occurred at the home of a fellow Quaker, William GARRETT (also recorded as YARRETT)[56].

It was in 1675 that Edward JONES received a land grant and patent for 680 acres in Isle of Wight County. The grant had originally been awarded to Francis ENGLAND, who yielded those rights to Edward JONES. The parcel's location was described as lying "on the first Great Branch of the Blackwater (sometimes noted as First Swamp or First Branch), beginning at the mouth of Orphan's Creek"[57]. Eighty years later, in 1756, deed records in Isle of Wight County settled a land boundary dispute. A parcel map drawn by the surveyor accompanied the narrative description, locating the specific waterways that defined the property lines[58]. Those records describe the parcels as lying "on the First Swamp of the Blackwater, at the mouth of Orphan's Branch." Two of the parcel owners named in the 1756 proceedings were Reverend Richard JONES (Generation 6 but not in the direct YDNA tested line) and Samuel JONES — grandsons of Edward JONES, the 1675 patent recipient. The Reverend Richard JONES and his brother Samuel had received the land from their father, Richard JONES Sr. (Generation 7 but not in the direct YDNA tested line), in his will of 1721[59]. A third parcel noted in the 1756 record had been given to their sister, Ann, who had since sold it; it was, by 1756, held in the name of John MEACOM (60 acres)[60]. No will survives for Edward JONES (Generation 8). In its absence, the placement of his grandchildren on the same land he had acquired in 1675 — described as lying at the confluence of Orphan's Creek and the first Great Branch of the Blackwater — reaffirms the family relationships recorded in the 1692 will[61] of Arthur JONES of Bermuda.

In 1680 he was named a trustee sharing title to property donated for a Quaker meeting house and graveyard[62]. His brother Arthur's 1692 Bermuda will names this Edward and

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

his children (Arthur, Edward, Richard, and Sarah), providing the crucial cross-Atlantic link[63]. Edward was living after 1692. He was a son of Arthur JONES (Generation 9) and is documented on the project's tested Y-line by BIGY700 testing.

Collateral — Arthur JONES of Bermuda (1624–1692), brother of Edward

Arthur JONES, elder brother of the Edward above, was born in 1624 in Gloucestershire and baptized on 16 JAN 1625 at Hanham and Oldland (within Bitton parish)[64]. He married Margaret BARRETT on 16 MAY 1655 in London[65], and in 1660 crossed to Virginia aboard the *Honor* (01–18 AUG 1660), listed as a shipper of goods alongside William COOKE[66]. About 1663 he again made the voyage to Isle of Wight, Virginia, as a headright of William MILES and William COOKE.[67] Arthur did reside in Isle of Wight for some short period of time before permanently settling in Bermuda. While he was the eldest son of Arthur (the elder), he did not pursue farming in Gloucestershire as his ancestors had before. He moved to London where he married then worked and traded as a Cooper - a maker of casks or other liquid-tight vessels that were in high demand for transporting water on board ships as well as transporting rum that was being produced on the Island of Bermuda[68]. By 1687 he was sitting as a member of the Bermuda Assembly for Hamilton Tribe, and in 1678 he had already served as its representative.[69] His will, dated 29 AUG 1692 and proved that October, names his wife, his son Joseph, granddaughter Anne, and his brothers Edward, Richard and Samuel with the children of each.[70] The original is recorded at the Bermuda Probate Registry, Hamilton, Will Book 3, Part 1, pages 181–183 (FHL film 008125), and a full transcription and analysis has been published in the peer-reviewed genealogical literature.[71] He died in Bermuda in 1692.

This will is the linchpin and deserves particular emphasis because of what depends on it. Every fact this paper presents about the Virginia line before the junior Edward JONES's own 1722 will—his parentage, his brother Richard's parentage, and through them the whole descent back to Bitton Parish—rests on a single surviving document: Arthur's 1692 will with corroboration and context from the 1693 power of attorney his Virginia nephews and niece executed to secure their inheritance under it. Without that will, three separate facts would remain disconnected. First, an Arthur JONES and an Edward JONES, sons of a senior Arthur JONES, are baptized at Hanham and Oldland, within Bitton parish, in 1625 and 1626 respectively — two baptisms in a parish register, nothing more. Second, an Arthur JONES of about the right age crosses to Virginia in the 1660s, is later transported with his wife to Isle of Wight County, and eventually settles in

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Bermuda, where he sits in the colonial Assembly. Third, during the second half of the seventeenth century, an Edward JONES of about the right age is farming, raising a Quaker meeting house, and being arrested for his religion in Isle of Wight County, Virginia; leaving what would have been otherwise unnamed children there. Nothing about a shared surname and roughly compatible ages proves these are the same men, or brothers, or connected to Bitton at all — Jones was, and is, one of the most common surnames in England. What converts three coincidences of name and period into a documented family is Arthur's will naming Edward and Richard as his brothers and their children as his nieces and nephews, combined with the 1693 Bermuda power of attorney in which those same Virginia children — reaffirming themselves as Arthur's heirs — acted to secure what he had left them. That is the only place in the surviving record where the generation born in Bitton, the generation that moved to Virginia, and the generation born in Isle of Wight are named together, by a person who knew all, as one family. That will is somewhat unique in that it says more about Isle of Wight County and England than it does Bermuda. Towards the end of that will, he specifically names his brother Samuel JONES and his children as not only living in Gloucestershire but being in the Parish of Bitton. At least two prior researchers, Guy BAKER and John Anderson BRAYTON have also found this will and the significant geographical connections but did not carry their work forward to include what became of these families in Isle of Wight - notably (but not limited to) the birth of the Baptist Church in Virginia and the early pioneers of North Carolina and Tennessee. Remove this one will, and the line this paper traces from Isle of Wight County back to Bitton Parish would not be a documented descent; it would be an unproven hypothesis resting on shared surnames and approximate dates — precisely the kind of inference this paper's sourcing standard is meant to avoid.

Generation 9 — Arthur JONES (b. 1597), m. Joren PYCHAR PICHER

Arthur JONES was born in 1597 in England and baptized on 19 JUL 1597 at Hanham and Oldland, within Bitton parish, a son of Arthur JONES (Generation 10) and Eleanor PITTMAN[72]. He married Joren PYCHAR PICHER (d. 1658) on 07 APR 1619, also at Hanham and Oldland[73]. Their children of record include Marie (b. 1620), Arthur JONES of Bermuda (Generation 8 collateral; 1624–1692), John (b. 1624), Edward (Edmond) JONES (Generation 8; 1626–after 1692), Samuel (1628–1699), and Richard (1633–1687). This Richard (1633) born in England and a brother of Edward and of Arthur of Bermuda, is the Richard named as such in the 1692 will and is to be distinguished

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

separate from Richard Sr (collateral, c. 1655–1721), the father of the Baptist Minister Richard JONES.

Generation 10 — Arthur JONES (b. c. 1565), m. Eleanor PITTMAN

Arthur JONES was born circa 1565 in Gloucestershire, a son of Robert JONES (Generation 11) and his wife Margery. He married Eleanor PITTMAN on 04 JUL 1591 at Hanham and Oldland[74]. Their children of record include Edmond (1595), Arthur (b. 1597; Generation 9), Henry (1606), Mary/Marie (d. 1607), Martha, Sara, and Ffryzie JONES.

Generation 11 — Robert JONES “of the Ewe Tree” (c. 1542–1604), m. Margery

Robert JONES was born about 1542 and died in NOV 1604 in Bitton, Gloucestershire - buried 13 NOV 1604 in the Bitton Church cemetery as was his father and grandfather. Contemporary notes describe him as a yeoman and “of the Ewe Tree”—as was his son Arthur—a designation marking him as the landowner of that holding in Bitton parish (also called Hanham and Oldland). He married Margery (c. 1542–1604)[75]; His will was written in 1604; his only son of record was Arthur (Generation 10). His will does name a Rowland JONES but does not indicate relationship, if any[76]. Shortly before his death, the 1600 Parish records show him as paying his Parish Tax to the Bitton Church - half for Hanham and have for Oldland (distinct sections of the Parish).[77] It was further dated as being in the 42nd year of the reign of "Ladie Queene Elizabeth". He was a son of Edmund JONES (Generation 12) born during the last years of Henry VIII’s reign, and lived through the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I before spending most of his adult life as a subject of Elizabeth I.

Generation 12 — Edmund JONES (d. 1575)

Edmund JONES died in 1575 in Bitton, Gloucestershire; his date of birth is not established in the source files. He was a son of John JONES (Generation 13) and Margery, and the father of Robert JONES (Generation 11), Joan (Jone), and Elizabeth JONES.[78] His estate is documented among the Gloucestershire wills. Very little has been unearthed about this man other than his approximate death and who his father and children were.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Note on chronology: Edmund (d. 1575) predeceased his father John (d. 1584) by a decade. The profiles are internally consistent on this point—John's 1584 will and 1584 death, and Edmund's 1575 death. At the bottom of 1575 will is the signature of John JONES with the note-title of Father.

Generation 13 — John JONES of Bitton Parish (d. 1584)

John JONES, the earliest ancestor documented in this line, died in 1584 in Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire; his will was also dated 1584[79]. His birth year has been estimated at 1500 or earlier, based on the vital dates of his children and grandchildren. He married Margery, and his numerous children of record include. John, William, Elizabeth, Avis, Julia, Anthony, Thomas (the younger), Thomas (the elder), Anne, and Edmund (Generation 12; d. 1575).[80] He is buried at St. Mary's Church in its historic cemetery.[81] There is no known photographic evidence of this grave, but existing parish records do document his presence. While there is no known evidence stating where his son Edmund is buried, at least one grandson and one great grandson are buried at this same church.[82]

The History of Bitton Parish

A Roman road is thought to have run from Bath (Aquae Sulis) toward Sea Mills (Abona) and on to Caerwent in South Wales, passing through or near Bitton; local historians have suggested Bitton may correspond to a station named Trajectus in Roman itineraries, though what the road actually crossed there remains uncertain.[83] Four Roman villas and other Roman remains have been found within the parish, and Roman bricks were found reused in the Norman masonry of St Mary's Church.[84]

The date sometimes given for Bitton's continuous existence is the middle of the sixth century. The published architectural and documentary evidence for a church at Bitton points to a foundation nearer 700 CE, within the kingdom of the Hwicce, an Anglo-Saxon sub-kingdom of Mercia whose bishop — based at Worcester from 679 — was titled Episcopus Hwicciorum, "Bishop of the Hwicce."[85] Bitton was the centre of a large royal estate in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the church was probably a minster — a large mission church serving a wide area, rather than a single village — for the hundred of Upper Langley and Swinehead; at Domesday it held an endowment of one hide, consistent with minster status.[86]

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

The Domesday survey of 1086 records the settlement as ‘Bertune’: five villeins, two bordars, four slaves, and ten acres of meadow, held at the time of the Norman Conquest by the Saxon lord Dons.[87] In 1151 the manor passed to Robert Fitzharding, and later to the Amenevill (or Amneville) family, who held it ‘at the service of a knight’s fee’ under Henry II. In 1230 Henry III granted William de Putot, who had married into the Amenevill family and was later Sheriff of Gloucestershire and Mayor of Bristol, the right to hold a weekly Tuesday market at Bitton[88], a charter which St Mary’s Church holds today. St Mary’s Church was substantially rebuilt in the Norman period on the Anglo-Saxon foundations; St Catherine’s (Lady) Chapel was added in 1298–1299 by Thomas de Bytton. He was Bishop of Exeter and a member of the family whose name the parish may share. The west tower dates from the 1370s and the chancel was built around 1450.[89]

The Reformation reorganized Bitton’s place in the church hierarchy twice within John JONES’s lifetime or shortly before it. By 1535 the deanery of Bitton had been absorbed into the deanery of Hawkesbury, and on 03 SEP 1541 Henry VIII created the Diocese of Gloucester out of the medieval Diocese of Worcester, transferring Bitton — along with the rest of Gloucestershire — into the new Diocese.[90] Bitton’s own parish registers begin in 1571, roughly thirteen years before John JONES’s will was written.[91]

Ancient DNA Connections

FamilyTreeDNA’s Ancient Connections tool compares a tester’s YDNA results against ancient genomes published in academic literature and flags shared branches on the YDNA tree. One such match, described below, links the tested line of this paper to a Late Iron Age individual excavated in Dorset, England. This match is a haplogroup-level comparison, not a documented genealogical relationship.

Winterborne Kingston 18 (WBK18)

FamilyTreeDNA’s Ancient Connections tool reports a shared paternal-line match between the tested R-M269 FG 08 line, and an ancient skeleton catalogued as Winterborne Kingston 18 (WBK18), excavated at Winterborne Kingston in Dorset, England.

According to FTDNA’s tool, WBK18 was a 20–25-year-old man who lived between 153 BCE and 21 CE, during the Late Iron Age, and was associated with the Durotrigian cultural group. FTDNA estimates the shared paternal-line ancestor between WBK18,

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

and the tested R-M269 FG 08 line lived around 1650 BCE, and describes the connection as a “rare connection”, shared by only 51 of its customers, or approximately 1 in 14,000.[92]

The Durotriges were a Late Iron Age people of what is now Dorset and the surrounding coastal region of southern Britain, known from classical geographers including Ptolemy.[93] Since 2009, Bournemouth University’s Durotriges Project has excavated an extensive later Iron Age burial ground and associated settlement at Winterborne Kingston, nicknamed “Duropolis,” which by some interpretations represents the first planned town in Britain.[94] A 2025 ancient-DNA study of 57 genomes from Durotrigian burial sites, led by Lara M. Cassidy and colleagues and published in *Nature*, found that the Winterborne Kingston community was organized around a single dominant maternal lineage, with unrelated, presumably in-migrating burials being predominantly male—a matrilocal pattern the authors describe as previously undocumented in European prehistory.[95]

Winterborne Kingston, Dorset, and Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, lie roughly 45 miles apart, both within southern Britain. A common paternal-line ancestor living in this period is consistent with the broader genetic history of the region: Patterson et al. found that the YDNA haplogroup R1b-P312/L21/M529—the broader lineage from which this family’s documented terminal SNP, R-Y5717, descends—was already the dominant paternal lineage across the whole of Britain by the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age, present in 89 ± 4% of sampled individuals, and remained widespread, at 68 ± 4%, through the Iron Age.[96] This broad, island-wide distribution of the lineage is consistent with a Bronze Age common ancestor having descendants who settled across many regions of Britain, including both Dorset and Gloucestershire, well before the historical period.

With the geographic proximity of Dorset and Gloucestershire and the island-wide prevalence of this YDNA lineage documented by Patterson et al., this indicates the family’s paternal line could have been present in this general region of Britain for roughly 3,200 years before John JONES of Bitton Parish, whose will was dated 1584.

Conclusion

This paper set out to trace one paternal line, in one direction, as far back as the surviving record allows, and to say plainly where that record runs out. What results is an

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

unbroken documented descent across thirteen generations, from John JONES of Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, whose will was dated 1584, to Henderson Booker JONES of Tennessee and Missouri, who died in 1910 plus three further concealed generations to the present, sixteen generations in all, —a span of roughly 442 years bridging a Tudor parish record and a twentieth-century American death certificate. From the tester forward, that documentary chain is reinforced by BIGY700 YDNA testing within the Jones Surname Project (R-M269 FG 08), giving this line both a paper trail and a genetic one, developed independently of each other and, where they overlap, consistent with each other.

The paper has tried to be as clear about the chain's weakest link as about its strongest evidence. That weakest link, and simultaneously the whole reason the English and American halves of this family can be connected at all, is Arthur JONES's 1692 Bermuda will. Every generation from Edward (Edmond) JONES (1626) back to Bitton Parish depends on that one surviving document naming him and his brother Edward as sons of a shared family. Remove it, and the Virginia and Bermuda Joneses would still share a surname, a rough chronology, and a plausible parish of origin—but not a proven family. This paper has tried to say that outright rather than let the strength of the rest of the record obscure how much rests on a single instrument.

The two sections following the documented pedigree step outside that pedigree deliberately. The history of Bitton Parish and of rural life in Gloucestershire under Elizabeth I supply no facts about John JONES personally—none has been found—but they place the one fact that is documented, his 1584 will, inside a real place and a real moment. The Ancient DNA Connections section reaches further still, to a Late Iron Age burial in Dorset and a haplogroup shared across Britain since the Bronze Age; that material is offered as context for how a common ancestor could come to have descendants in both Dorset and Gloucestershire by the historical period, not as an extension of the documented genealogy itself, and the paper has tried not to let the two registers of evidence—documentary descent and population-level genetics—blur into one another.

The Jones Surname Project continues to test new members and, through tools like Ancient Connections, to surface new comparisons as the underlying academic datasets grow. This paper should be read as a working record of where that project stands now, not a final word.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Contacts: Wayne JONES – vwjandaj@aol.com

Susan Kromer HUNT – susankromerhunt@outlook.com

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

Endnotes

Endnotes are generated as native Word endnotes and will renumber automatically as material is added or reordered. They appear below this heading.

[1] Henderson Booker JONES, born MAR 1857, Tennessee; established by the 1900 U.S. Federal Census and consistent with age in the 1870 and 1880 enumerations.

[2] 1870 U.S. Federal Census, District 6, Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennessee, Henderson JONES in the household, occupation farm laborer.

[3] Marriage of Henderson B. JONES and Martha A. CRICKMORE, 13 NOV 1878, Haywood County, Tennessee; Ancestry: Tennessee, U.S., Marriage Records, 1780–2002.

[4] 1880 U.S. Federal Census, District 10, Haywood County, Tennessee, Henderson JONES, head of household.

[5] 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Little Prairie, Pemiscot County, Missouri, Henderson JONES, with family.

[6] Henderson Booker JONES, death 05 MAR 1910, Ancestry: Missouri; U.S. Death Certificates, 1910–1969, Pemiscot County, 1910.

[7] Henderson JONES, born c. 1824, North Carolina; birthplace and approximate year from the 1850, 1870, and 1880 census enumerations.

[8] 1850 U.S. Federal Census, District 7, Madison County, Tennessee, Henderson JONES, Living with Turner JONES, brother and executor of deceased father's estate. Father's will: Ancestry: Tennessee, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1779-2008, Madison County, 1843.

[9] 1870 U.S. Federal Census, District 6, Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennessee, Henderson JONES.

[10] 1880 U.S. Federal Census, District 10, Haywood County, Tennessee, Henderson JONES, with wife and children.

[11] Allen JONES named among the children in the 1823 will of James JONES FamilySearch: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-V3WC-B?lang=en&i=345&groupId=1867501).

[12] Marriage of Allen JONES and Polley R. ELEY, 28 OCT 1811, Franklin County, North Carolina; Ancestry: North Carolina, U.S., Marriage Records, 1741–2011.

[13] Land sale, Allen JONES, 1827, Franklin County, North Carolina; FamilySearch: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L96M-ZZJM?lang=en&i=696). Companion record naming Timberlake as attorney; Family Search: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-896M-ZZYT?lang=en&i=653).

[14] 1830 U.S. Federal Census, Madison County, Tennessee, Allen JONES.

[15] Allen JONES, probate 12 OCT 1843, Madison County, Tennessee; Ancestry: Tennessee, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1779-2008, Madison County, 1843.

[16] Estate of Sugar (Sugan) JONES, 1761 probate, Granville County, North Carolina; North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665–1998.

[17] Guardian bond for James, an orphan son of Sugar JONES, 1774, Bute County (also filed Franklin County), North Carolina Family Search: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98M-8757?lang=en&i=16).

[18] Division of the enslaved persons of the estate of Sugar JONES among his children, 1775, Bute County, North Carolina; FamilySearch: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-LGCH-4NQ?lang=en&i=47&groupId=1867501).

[19] Bute County North Carolina succeeding counties; www.ncpedia.org/bute-county.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

[20] James JONES 1778 residency in same district as brothers; Family Search: North Carolina, Warren County, 1778 Tax List, Capt Reddicks Dist, image 47 of 63. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99Q8-5L2X?lang=en&i=46).

[21] James JONES 1779 land purchase in Franklin County stating relocation from Warren County; Family Search North Carolina, Franklin County, Record of Deeds and Grants Vol 1, pp; 61-62. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-898M-V7D3?lang=en&i=307)

[22]1791 Franklin County deed referencing James JONES property as being on Cedar Creek; Famiy Search: North Carolina, Franklin County, Record of Deeds Vol 8, pp. 83-84. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L96M-VZ6?lang=en&i=72).

[23] James JONES 1799 land purchase on Cedar Creek from his son in law; Family Search: North Carolina, Franklin County, Record of Deeds Vol 5, pp. 156-157. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L96M-8FXD?lang=en&i=375)

[24] James JONES 1820 land sale to son David that borders land of David and other son Allen; Family Search: North Carolina, Franklin County, Record of Deeds Vol 26, pp. 499-500. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-996M-Z66G?lang=en&i=475)

[25] James JONES in 1798 Tax List in Perry's Company with brothers Samuel and Drury and families also named in deeds as neighbors: Demonstrating continued residence from 1779 through 1820: Family Search: North Carolina, Franklin County, 1798 Tax List, Perry's Company, (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-N5FJ?lang=en&i=486).

[26] Ibid.

[27] Marriage of James JONES and Basheba KNIGHT; Ancestry: North Carolina, U.S., Marriage Records, 1741–2011, Gates County,1784.

[28] 1790 and 1800 U.S. Federal Censuses, Franklin County (1800: Louisburg), North Carolina, James JONES, the latter enumerated next to son David JONES.

[29] Estate sale of James JONES, 1823, Franklin County, North Carolina, buyers including children David, Nancy, John K., and James JONES; Family Search: https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-VQS2-P8?lang=en&i=46&groupId=1867501).

[30] Probate challenge by the widow of James JONES against administrator James TIMBERLAKE, 1824, Franklin County, North Carolina; Source file notes she was not mother of his children. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YFF-KD3?lang=en&i=1&groupId=1911121) et seq.

[31] Sugar (Sugan) JONES 1761 will naming wife and children; Ancestry: North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665–1998, Granville County, 1761.

[32] Edmund JONES, son of Sugar; History of North Carolina, Vol 1, 1907, Kemp Battle, p. 33.

[33] Samuel JONES son of Sugar; Ancestry: North Carolina, U.S., Marriage Records, 1741-2011, 1790.

[34] Drury JONES son of Sugar; Ancestry: North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868. 1775.

[35] Guardian bond for James JONES, an orphan son of Sugar JONES, 1774, Bute County (also filed Franklin County), North Carolina; Family Search: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98M-8757?lang=en&i=16).

[36] John B Boddie; Family Search: Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight, Virginia, 1938, p. 452.

[37] Edward JONES named in his father's will that was recorded in 1730; Family Search, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; Deed Book 3, pp. 210–211. Family Search: (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9P6-9WMS?lang=en&i=508).

[38] Land purchased in 1737, Edward JONES Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Family Search: Edgecombe County, North Carolina Deeds 1732–1741, pp. 231–232; FamilySearch, (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-N2J3?lang=en&i=230).

[39] Edward JONES 1750 North Carolina will names wife and children; Ancestry: North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665–1998 (Granville County), 1751.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

[40] Arthur JONES 1692 will naming brothers and their children specifying Isle of Wight and Bitton Parish England; Family Search: Bermuda, Book of Wills, Vol 3 part 1, pp. 181-183. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-H3HY-X?lang=en&i=109).

[41] Richard JONES, Sr and siblings – 1693 Bermuda POA; Family Search: Bermuda Archives (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ6-8943-S?lang=en&i=250).

[42] Blackwater land boundary settlement; (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89P6-27QN?view=fullText&keywords=Richard+Jones&groupId=M9J7-D8V&lang=en)

[43] Edward JONES 1730 will deeding land to son William; Family Search: Will Book 3, pp. 210-211, 1730.

[44] Edward JONES 1721 will, recorded 1730; Ibid.

[45] Arthur JONES 1692 will naming brothers and their children specifying Isle of Wight and Bitton Parish England; Family Search: Bermuda, Book of Wills, Vol 3 part 1, pp. 181-183. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-H3HY-X?lang=en&i=109).

[46] Richard JONES, Sr and siblings – 1693 Bermuda POA; Family Search, Bermuda Archives (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ6-8943-S?lang=en&i=250).

[47] Richard JONES, Sr 1721 will naming heirs with sample of his "mark"; Family Search: Isle of Wight County, Virginia, DB 2 2nd part, pp. 84-86. (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/62347/images/007645141_00433?pId=589827).

[48] History of Reverend Richard JONES and Isle of Wight Baptists; The Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, North Carolina 30 JUN 1875 p.2. Ancestry – (www.newspapers.com/article/the-biblical-recorder/151766901/?xid=637).

[49] History of Reverend Richard JONES and Isle of Wight Baptists; The Virginia Baptist Register, 1972-1976, John S Morre Editor, pp. 484-497. (hathitrust.org).

[50] Ibid.

[51] Ibid.

[52] Ibid.

[53] Ibid. p. 488.

[54] Ibid. pp. 484-497.

[55] Edward JONES Baptism; (www.ancestry.com/search/collections/9841/records/40260152?tid=207185379&pid=312721760193&ssrc=pt)

[56] Arrest of Edward JONES; Southern Quakers and Slavery, Stephen B Weeks PhD, 1896, p. 26.

[57] 1675 Land Grant; (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-PS2D-P?cat=584564&i=605&lang=en)

[58] Blackwater land boundary settlement; (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89P6-27QN?view=fullText&keywords=Richard+Jones&groupId=M9J7-D8V&lang=en)

[59] Richard JONES, Sr 1721 will; deeding land on Orphan's Creek to his children; Family Search: Isle of Wight County, Virginia, DB 2 2nd part, pp. 84-86.

[60] Richard JONES, Sr land to daughter Ann; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89P6-3Z5H?cat=koha%3A372417&view=explore&lang=en&groupId=M9JQ-YXP

[61] Arthur JONES 1692 will naming brothers and their children specifying Isle of Wight and Bitton Parish England; Family Search: Bermuda, Book of Wills, Vol 3 part 1, pp. 181-183. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-H3HY-X?lang=en&i=109).

[62] Edward JONES named trustee for the Quaker meeting house, 1680, Ancestry: U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935; Virginia, Various, Virginia Yearly Meeting Minutes, 1702-1723 image 14 of 35 et seq

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

[63] Arthur JONES 1692 will naming brothers and their children specifying Isle of Wight and Bitton Parish England; Family Search: Bermuda, Book of Wills, Vol 3 part 1, pp. 181-183. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-H3HY-X?lang=en&i=109).

[64] Arthur JONES, baptized 16 JAN 1625, Hanham and Oldland, Ancestry: England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975. (https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/9841/records/47161690?tid=207185379&pid=312721760181&ssrc=pt).

[65] Marriage of Arthur JONES and Margaret BARRETT, 16 MAY 1655, London, England; Ancestry: London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812; City of London, Saint Margaret Moses, 1558-1812; image 169 of 244, 1655.

[66] Arthur JONES aboard the ship Honor, 01 thru 18 AUG 1660, London to Virginia, listed as a shipper of goods; The Complete Book of Immigrants 1607–1660, Coldham; p. 466.

[67] Ancestry: Cavaliers and Pioneers Vol 1, Nell Marion Nugent, Virginia Land Office, p. 524

[68] Arthur JONES – a cooper from London acquiring land in Bermuda; Family Search: Bermuda, Land, Public Records, Colonial Record Vol 5A, p. 463, 1669. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-YHFN-S?lang=en&i=361).

[69] Arthur JONES - Bermuda Assembly, Hamilton Tribe 1678, 1687. Bermuda Colonial Records Volume 7. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJX-33DH?lang=en&i=66) (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJX-331W?lang=en&i=221).

[70] Will of Arthur JONES, 1692, Bermuda, naming Brother, Niece and Nephews in Bitton Parish. England; Family Search: Bermuda, Book of Wills, Vol 3 part 1, pp. 181-183. (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVK-H3HY-X?lang=en&i=109).

[71] C. F. E. Hollis Hallett, Early Bermuda Wills, 1629–1835: Summarized and Indexed, a Genealogical Reference Book (Bermuda: Juniperhill Press, 1993), p. 329, summarizing the will and its Will Book 3, Part 1 (1683–1704), p. 181, location; and John Anderson Brayton, “The Will of Arthur Jones of Bermuda,” The Virginia Genealogist 43, no. 3 (Jul.–Sep. 1999): 227–231, a published full transcription and analysis. The will itself has been read and its contents confirmed by the authors; Hallett and Brayton are cited here as additional published sources for readers who wish to consult a further transcription and analysis in the secondary literature.

[72] Baptism of Arthur JOANES, Ancestry: England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975, Gloucester, England, Hanham and Oldland,19 JUL 1597.

[73] Marriage of Art JOANES and Joren PYCHAR PICHER, Ancestry: England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973; Gloucester, England, Hanham and Oldland, 07 APR 1619.

[74] Marriage of Arthur JOANES and Elenor PITMAN; Ancestry: England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973; Gloucester, England, Hanham and Oldland, 04 JUL 1591.

[75] Robert JONES “of the Ewe Tree” (1542 – 1604); (1) Ancestry: Gloucestershire, England, Wills and Inventories, 1541-1858; Bitton, Robert JONES, 1604. And (2) St Mary’s graves from Parish records; Churchyard – Bitton Parish History Group:

(https://www.bittonhistory.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Jo-Mc.pdf), et seq.

[76] Ibid.

[77] Robert JONES 1600 Parish tax; Registers of Bitton, Co Gloucester, by Carlyon-Britton Esq, 1900, p.109

[78] Edmund JONES 1575 will with heirs; Ancestry: Gloucestershire, England, Wills and Inventories, 1541-1858; Bitton, Edmund JONES 1575.

[79] John JONES, died 1584, will with heirs dated 1584; Ancestry: Gloucestershire, England, Wills and Inventories, 1541-1858; Bitton, John JONES 1584.

[80] Ibid.

[81] St Mary’s graves from Parish records; Churchyard – Bitton Parish History Group:

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

(https://www.bittonhistory.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Jo-Mc.pdf), et seq.

[82] Ibid.

[83] Bitton Parish History Group, “Bitton,” bittonhistory.org.uk/bitton, discussing the Roman road between Bath and Caerwent and the possible identification of Bitton with the station Trajectus, following H. T. Ellacombe, The History of the Parish of Bitton, in the County of Gloucester (Exeter, 1881–1883).

[84] Bitton Parish History Group, “Bitton,” bittonhistory.org.uk/bitton, on Roman villas and other Roman remains found in the parish and Roman bricks reused in the Norman west wall of St Mary’s nave.

[85] St Mary’s Bitton, “A Church of Two Millennia,” stmarysbitton.org.uk/heritage/a-church-of-two-millennia, on a probable church at Bitton from around 700 CE and the Hwicce sub-kingdom of Mercia; and Small Pilgrim Places, “St. Mary, Bitton, Bristol,” smallpilgrimplaces.org, on the Diocese of Worcester’s foundation in 679 to serve the Hwicce.

[86] Bitton Parish History Group, “Bitton,” bittonhistory.org.uk/bitton, on Bitton’s probable minster status for the Upper Langley and Swinehead Hundred and its one-hide Domesday endowment; and C. and N. Hollinrake, An Archaeological and Historical Desk-Top Survey of St. Mary’s Parish Church, Bitton, Gloucestershire, on Bitton as the centre of a large Anglo-Saxon royal estate.

[87] Domesday Book entry for ‘Bertune,’ as summarized by the Bitton Parish History Group, “Bitton,” bittonhistory.org.uk/bitton.

[88] Bitton Parish History Group, “Bitton,” bittonhistory.org.uk/bitton, reproducing a translation by Dr. Frank Thorn of Henry III’s 1230 market charter to William de Putot, and summarizing the descent of the manor through Robert Fitzharding (1151) and the Amenevill family.

[89] Historic England, “Parish Church of St Mary, Bitton,” List Entry 1116770, historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1116770, on the building’s Anglo-Saxon origins, Norman remodeling, St Catherine’s Chapel (1298–1299), west tower (1370s), and chancel; and Bitton Parish History Group, “St Mary’s,” bittonhistory.org.uk/buildings/st-marys, on the 1450 chancel, built by John Grimsthorpe, later Dean of Wells.

[90] Joyce M. Horn, ed., Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1541–1857, Volume 8: Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford and Peterborough Dioceses (London: Institute of Historical Research, 1996), “Gloucester: Introduction” and “Bristol: Introduction,” british-history.ac.uk/fasti-ecclesiae/1541-1847/vol8, on the Diocese of Gloucester’s foundation from the Diocese of Worcester on 03 SEP 1541 and Bristol’s separation the following year.

[91] Parish Mouse, “Bitton Gloucestershire Family History Guide,” parishmouse.co.uk, noting Bitton parish registers begin in 1571; and Gloucestershire, England, Wills and Inventories, 1541–1858, the record set cited above (Generation 13) for John JONES’s 1584 will and death.

[92] Age, sex, cultural association, date range, mtDNA haplogroup, shared-ancestor estimate, and match frequency (51 customers, approximately 1 in 14,000) as displayed by FamilyTreeDNA’s Ancient Connections tool for kit(s) in R-M269 FG 08, referencing WBK18 from Cassidy et al. 2025. FTDNA’s proprietary comparison.

[93] The Durotriges are described by the ancient geographer Ptolemy; see discussion in Bournemouth University, “The Durotriges Project,” and in Cassidy et al. 2025 (cited below). Secondary/tertiary characterization.

[94] Bournemouth University, “The Durotriges Project,” bournemouth.ac.uk/research/projects/durotriges-project, on excavations at Winterborne Kingston since 2009 and the settlement nicknamed “Duropolis.”

[95] Lara M. Cassidy, Miles Russell, Martin Smith, Gabrielle Delbarre, Paul Cheetham, Harry Manley, Valeria Mattiangeli, Emily M. Breslin, Iseult Jackson, Maeve McCann, Harry Little, Ciarán G. O’Connor, Beth Heaslip, Daniel Lawson, Phillip Endicott, and Daniel G. Bradley, “Continental influx and pervasive matrilocality in Iron Age Britain,” Nature 637, no. 8048 (30 JAN 2025): 1136–1142, first published online 15 JAN 2025, doi:10.1038/s41586-024-08409-6; see also the author correction, Nature 638, no. 8050 (2025): E5, doi:10.1038/s41586-025-08679-8. This is the primary academic source for WBK18 as a sequenced individual; the present paper has consulted the published abstract and reporting on the study rather than the full supplementary dataset.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.

[96] Nick Patterson, Michael Isakov, Thomas Booth, Lindsey Büster, Claire-Elise Fischer, Iñigo Olalde, Harald Ringbauer, Ali Akbari, Olivia Cheronet, et al., “Large-scale migration into Britain during the Middle to Late Bronze Age,” Nature 601 (27 JAN 2022): 588–594, doi:10.1038/s41586-021-04287-4. Figures on R1b-P312/L21/M529 frequency (89 ± 4% in the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age; 68 ± 4% in the Iron Age) are from this study’s island-wide YDNA survey. This is the project’s preferred primary source for YDNA haplogroup assignments; see also the discussion of R-BY11594 and R-Y5717 in the genetic framework section above.

© 2026 Wayne Vassar Jones, Susan Kromer Hunt, Leslie Jones. All Rights Reserved.